

Descriptions of two new species of Scorpions: by A. G.
BUTLER, F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c.

Chactas literarius, n. sp.

Colours:—Above pitchy, the vertex of cephalothorax, mandibles, cheliceres and legs shining castaneous; tail dark castaneous, with a triangular black spot in the centre of the first four segments, fifth segment black behind, vesiculus with a central oval ochreous spot; below, pectus and coxae testaceous; abdomen blackish at the sides, the segments olivaceous in front, ochraceous behind; tail dark castaneous, the segments with a cuneiform black streak on each side.

Structure very similar to *E. granosus*, cheliceres rather longer and slightly more slender, chelæ finely and sparsely punctured, a few coarse punctures here and there; pincers longitudinally irregularly striated, rugulose internally; mandibles coarsely toothed; first five segments of abdomen above with a central W-shaped depression; caudal segments rather short and broad, deeply and abruptly cleft anteriorly above, and excavated posteriorly; last segment and under surface of vesiculus slightly hairy; other segments below more or less distinctly bipunctate anteriorly; body below tolerably smooth and shining, pectines with 19 lamellae; abdominal segments with a well-marked longitudinal depression on each side: length 36 mm.

Soriano, Uruguay (*Thos. Havers*).

Type B.M. A very pretty little species.

Chactas Haversii, n. sp.

Allied to the preceding, above pitchy, hind margins of segments dull clay-coloured; pincers of cheliceres and mandibles castaneous; body below dark olive-brown, a lateral fold, the hind margins of the segments and pectines

testaceous; vesiculus above with a dull central castaneous spot; tarsi below ochreous.

Structure very similar to the preceding species; it differs as follows: pincers of mandibles longer, more hooked; depressions of abdomen above less prominent; segments of abdomen below rugulose; lamellae of pectines 19 on one side, 17 on the other *; length 45 mm.

Soriano, Uruguay (*Thos. Havers.*) Type. B.M.

* I have no faith in the number of lamellae as a distinguishing character; it varies almost indefinitely.